THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864. VOL. I—No. 68.

DAIL[illegible] CONFEDERATE.

A. M. G[illegible]MAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY ED[illegible]ON, for 6 months	$12
" 3 "	7
" 1 "	3
TRI-WEEK[illegible], for 6 months	7
" 3 "	4
WEEKLY [illegible]ITION, for 6 months	5

No subsc[illegible]ons received on any other terms than the ab[illegible], nor for a longer or shorter period.

[illegible]Y AUTHORITY.

Acts and R[illegible]lutions passed at the fourth session o[illegible] first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 33.

A Bill to [illegible]pose Regulations upon the Foreign Comme[illegible] of the Confederate States, to provide for the [illegible]ublic Defence.

Where[illegible] the Confederate States are engaged in a war, up[illegible] the successful issue of which depend the integ[illegible] of their social system, the form of their civi[illegible]ion, the security of life and property within th[illegible] limits, as well as their existence as sovereig[illegible]d independent States; And whereas, the cond[illegible] of the contest demands that they should c[illegible] to requisition whatever resources of men and [illegible]oney they have for the support of their ca[illegible] and to faithfully administer the same; Therefo[illegible] a part of the system of the Public Defence[illegible]

The C[illegible]ress of the Confederate States of America do [illegible], That the exportation of cotton, tobacco, [illegible]ary and naval stores, sugar, molasses and ric[illegible] the Confederate States, and from all plac[illegible] the occupation of their troops, be prohib[illegible] except under such uniform regulations as shall [illegible]ade by the President of the Confederate St[illegible].

Secti[illegible]. That if any person, or persons, shall put, pla[illegible] or load, on board any ship, steamboat, or vess[illegible] or any other water craft, or into any wagon, [illegible] carriage, or other vehicle, for conveyanc[illegible] transportation beyond the Confederate States, [illegible]to any portion of said States occupied by the e[illegible]my, any of the articles mentioned in the first [illegible]tion of this act, or shall collect the same for t[illegible] purpose of being conveyed or transported, contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, within the Confederate States, or beyond them, the said articles, and the ship, boat, or other water [illegible] wagon, carriage, or other vehicle, with the slaves and animals that may be employed or collected for the purpose of aiding therein, shall be forfeited, and all persons, their aiders and abettors, on conviction of being interested or concerned in the enterprise, shall be deemed to be guilty [illegible] a high misdemeanor, and punishable by such fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court may impose.

Sectio[illegible] 3. That it shall not be lawful to put on board any ship, boat, vessel, or other water craft, or upon any wagon, cart, carriage, or other vehicle for transportation or conveyance, as aforesaid, any of the articles aforesaid, unless a permit be previously obtained from some officer of the Confederate States specially authorized to grant the same, particularly describing the articles thus to be laden, and the ship, boat, vessel, water craft, wagon, carriage, cart, or other vehicle, on which the same is to be transported, and until bond shall be given that the same shall be conveyed and transported to the place of destination, under such conditions and regulations, and for such objects, as shall be prescribed by the President under the first section of this act.

Section. 4. That the collectors of all the districts of the Confederate States, and such other officers as may be designated by the President of the Confederate States, shall have power and authority to take into their custody any of the articles before mentioned found on any ship, boat, or other water craft, when there is reason to believe that they are intended for exportation, or when in vessels, carts, or wagons, or any other carriage or vehicle whatsover, or, in any manner, apparently on their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or towards the territory of the Confederate States in the occupation of the United States, or the vicinity thereof, or towards a place whence such articles are intended to be exported, and not to permit the same to be removed until bond shall be given, with satisfactory sureties, that no violation of this act, and the regulations under the same, is intended.

Section 5. That the powers granted by this act to the revenue or other officers of the Confederate States under this act to allow or refuse exportation of the articles before mentioned, or for the seizure or detention of any of the said articles, shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the President may give through the Departments of War, and of the Treasury, which instructions may impose conditions to the destination and sale of the same, and the investment of the proceeds of the same, or a portion thereof, in military or other supplies for the public service, which instructions such officers shall be bound to obey; and if any action or suit shall be brought against any such officer or officers, or their agents, he or they may plead the general issue, and upon proof of a compliance with the provisions of this act, or of the regulations and instructions of the President, he or they shall be absolved from all responsibility therefor; and any person aggrieved by any of the acts of any of the officers or agents aforesaid, may file his petition before the district court of the district in which said officer or agent resides, and after due notice to him, and to the district attorney, the said court may proceed summarily to hear and determine thereupon as law and justice may require, and the judgment of the said court, and the reasons therefor, shall be filed among the records of the court, and in case any release shall be granted, the judge may impose such conditions as to giving bond and security as may, in his opinion, be necessary to secure this act from violation, and in case of refusal, may impose double or treble-costs upon the petitioner, if circumstances warrant it: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them, from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account.

Section 6. That exclusive jurisdiction is conferred upon the district courts of the Confederate States of all suits or actions that may arise under this act in behalf of the Confederate States, its officers and agents, for the recovery of all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed in the same by indictment, information or action according to the practice of the court, and the distribution of the penalties and fines shall be made under and according to the laws now in force for violation of the revenue acts, and all laws for the mitigation and remittance of penalties and forfeitures, shall be applied in similar cases.

Section 7. That it shall be lawful for the President, or such other officers as he may designate, to employ any portion of the military or naval force of the Confederacy, or of the militia, to prevent the illegal departure of any ship, vessel, or other water craft, or for detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody the same, or any wagon, cart, or other vehicle heretofore mentioned, their teams and drivers, and their products aforesaid, and to suppress and disperse any assembly of persons who may resist the execution of this act, or oppose the fulfillment, by the officers, of the duties imposed by the same.

Section 9. That this act shall expire on the day of the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 34.

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to the Alabama Troops who have Re-enlisted for this War.

Whereas, the Alabama troops composing the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Cullen A. Battle, in the Army of Northern Virginia, volunteered in the service of the Confederate States, in the early part of the year 1861, upon the first call for troops for the defence of Virginia, have participated in every battle fought by that army, from the battle of Seven Pines to that of Gettysburg, always winning, by their gallantry and devotion, deserved praise and honor, and now, after enduring for nearly three years the hardships and dangers of active military service, have re-enlisted for the war; therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to the Alabama troops who, by their renewing the offer of their services to the country for the war in advance of any legislative action, have shown a spirit undaunted, a heroic determination to battle ever, until the independence of their country is established, and a consecration to the cause of liberty worthy of imitation by their comrades.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the commander and troops of said brigade as an evidence of the grateful appreciation by Congress of their fortitude and heroism during the trials and dangers of past services, and of their late act of patriotism, confirming the faith and re-assuring the hope of the patriot.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 35.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to certain Florida Troops.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers and men of the Second Florida Regiment, who, after a service of distinguished gallantry and heroic suffering for nearly three years, did, on the twenty-eighth ultimo, at a meeting held near Rapidan station, Virginia, resolve to re-enlist for the war at the expiration of their present term of service.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 36.

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to the Division Commanded by Major-General Rodes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America having learned that the division of troops commanded by Major-General Rodes have re-enlisted for the war, do

Resolve, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers and troops commanded by Major-General Rodes for the patriotism exhibited by them in re-enlisting for the war, as well as for the gallantry they have always displayed upon the field of battle; and they are assured that their country will always hold in grateful remembrance the noble manner in which they have come to her assistance in the hour of her need.

Resolved further, That the Pressdent be requested to communicate these resolutions to General Rodes and the officers and troops under his command.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 37.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur's Brigade of North-Carolina Troops for tendering their services for the War

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and hereby cordially tendered, to the gallant brigade of North Carolina troops commanded by Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur, in the Army of Northern Virginia, for their devoted patriotism in unanimously offering ther valuable services to the Confederacy for the war, after having already signalized their patriotic zeal, fortitude and valor on many fields of battle and in many scenes of trial.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 38.

An Act to Prohibit Dealing in the Paper Currency of the Enemy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no broker, banker, or dealer in exchange, or person concerned in trade as a merchant, or vender of merchandise of any description, or any person, except within the lines of the enemy, shall buy, sell, take, circulate, or in any manner trade in any paper currency of the United States: Provided, That the purchase of postage stamps shall not be considered a violation of this act.

Section 2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment prosecution in the Confederate Court holden for the district within which the offence was committed, and shall, upon conviction, forfeit the amount so bought, sold, circulated or used, or a sum equal thereto; and shall be, moreover, subject to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of said court; and it shall be the duty of the judges of the several Confederate Courts to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury.

Section 3. That this act shall not be construed to apply to any person acting in behalf of the Government of the Confederate States, by special authority from the President or any of the heads of departments.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 39.

An Act to Authorize Commanders of Corps and Departments to Detail Field Officers as Members of Military Courts under certain circumstances.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, The commanders of corps and departments be, and they are hereby authorized to detail field officers as members of military courts whenever any of the judges of said courts shall be disqualified by consanguinity or affinity, or unable, from sickness or other unavoidable cause, to attend said courts.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 40.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Colonel Thomas G. Lamar and the Officers and Men engaged in the Defence of Secessionville.

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Colonel Thomas G. Lamar and the officers and men engaged in the gallant and successful defence of Secessionville, against the greatly superior numbers of the enemy, on the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and six-two.

Approved February 8, 1864.

No. 41.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Dowling, and the Men undar their Command.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given, to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Richard Dowling, and the fifty-one men composing the Davis Guards, under their command, for their daring, gallant, successful defence of Sabine Pass, Texas, against the attack made by the enemy, on the eighth of September last, with a fleet of five gunboats and twenty-two steam transports, carrying a land force of fifteen thousand men.

Resolved, That this defence, resulting, under the Providence of God, in the defeat of the enemy, the capture of two gunboats, with more than three hundred prisoners, including the commander of the fleet; the crippling of a third gunboat, the dispersion of the transports, and preventing the invasion of Texas, constitute, in the opinion of Congress, one of the most brilliant and heroic achievements in the history of the war, and entitles the Davis Guards to the gratitude and admiration of their country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Dowling, and the men under their command.

No 42.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to General Beauregard, and the Officers and Men of his Command, for their Defence of Charleston, South Carolina.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to General G. T. Beauregard and the officers and men of his command, for their gallant and successful defence of the city of Charleston, South Carolina—a defence which, for the skill, heroism and tenacity displayed by the defenders during an attack scarcely paralleled in warfare—whether we consider the persistent efforts of the enemy or his almost boundless resources in the most improved and formidable artillery, and the most powerful engines of war hitherto known,—is justly entitled to be pronounced glorious by impartial history and an admiring country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to General Beauregard and the officers and men of his command.

Approved February 8, 1864.

No. 43.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne, and the Officers and Men under his Commandf for distinguished service at Ringgold Oap, in the State of Georgia, November 27, 1863

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne, and the officers and men under his command, for the victory obtained by them over superior forces of the enemy at Ringgold Gap, in the State of Georgia, on the 27th day of November, 1863, by which the advance of the enemy was impeded, our wagon train and most of our artillery saved, and a large number of the enemy killed and wounded.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Major-General Cleburne and his command.

Approved February 9, 1864. ap 16-68-1aw4w

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH-CAROLINA.

—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration, should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples,		dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,	$ 5
"	" "	unpeeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,	3 50
Axes,	"	with handles, each	12 50
"	"	without " "	12 00
Bacon,	"	sides, per pound,	2 25
"	"	hams, " "	2 25
"	"	shoulders, per pound	2
"	"	jowles, " "	1
Beans,	"	white or cornfield, per bush. 60 pounds,	10
Brandy,	"	apple, per gallon,	20
"	"	peach, " "	25
Beef,	"	fresh, net, per pound	60
"	"	salted, " "	85
"	"	corn, " "	80
Brown stuff,	"	good, per bush. 28 lbs.	1
Candles,	"	tallow, per pound	2 25
"	"	adamantine, per pound	3 25
Chains,	"	trace, per pair,	9
Cloth,	"	woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yd., and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6
Cotton	"	raw, per lb.	1 50
Coffee,	"	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	"	unshelled, per bush. of 70 pounds,	5
"	"	shelled, sacks not included, per bush of 56 pounds,	6
Corn meal,	"	sacks not included, per bush of 50 lbs.,	6
Drills,	"	cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 3 yds. to pound, per yard,	80
Flour,	"	extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds,	60
"	"	extra family, per sack of 98 pounds,	30
"	"	sup'fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,	55
"	"	" " sack of 98 lbs.,	25
"	"	fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,	50
"	"	" " sack of 98 lbs.,	25
Fodder,	"	baled, per 100 pounds,	4
"	"	unbaled, " " "	3 50
Hats,	"	wool, each	5
Hay,	"	baled, per 100 lbs.,	5
"	"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4
Hides,	"	dry, per pound,	3 25
"	"	green, " "	1 75
Horses,	"	artillery, 1st class per he'd,	700
"	"	" 2d " " "	500
"	"	extra, " "	
Iron,	"	pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	110
"	"	square or round per ton,	600
"	"	hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	600
"	"	flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	"	boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,	400
"	"	castings, per pound,	15
Jeans,	"	wool domestic, per yard,	6
Kettles,	"	camp, iron, per lb.,	15
Lumber,	"	good, per 1,000 feet,	50
Lard,	"	clean, " pound,	2 25
Leather,	"	sole, " "	6
"	"	upper, " "	7
"	"	harness, per pound,	7
Molasses,	"	cane, " gallon,	10
"	"	sorghum " "	5
Mules,	"	1st class per head,	700
"	"	2d " " "	500
"	"	3d " " "	400
"	"	extra " "	
Nails,	"	per keg,	75
Oats,	"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4
"	"	" baled, " " "	4 50
"	"	shelled, per bushel,	4
Osnaburgs,	"	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1
"	"	cotton, ⅞yd. wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 30
Onions,	"	per bushel,	8
Peas,	"	cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.,	10
Potatoes,	"	Irish, " " " "	6
"	"	sweet, " " " "	5
P'ches, dried,	"	peeled, per bush. 38 lbs,	8 50
"	"	unpeeled " " "	5
Pork,	"	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 50
"	"	salt,	2
Quinine,	"	good, per ounce,	56
Rice,	"	new, " pound,	25
"	"	old, " "	20
Rye,	"	good, " bush. of 56 lbs,	6
Sacks,	"	two bush., osnaburgs, each,	2
Shirting,	"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 30
"	"	cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 3¾ yd. to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strip's,	"	3 yds. lb., " "	1 75
Salt,	"	Coast, per bush. 50 lbs.	15
"	"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	30
"	"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	20
Steel,	"	cast, per pound,	4
Shoes	"	army, per pair,	15
Shoe thread,	"	flax, " pound,	10
Socks,	"	soldiers' wool, per pair,	1 50
Sheep,	"	fat, per head,	25
Sugar,	"	brown, common, per pound,	2
Soap,	"	hard, per pound,	40
"	"	soft, " "	25
Shucks,	"	baled, " " 100 lbs.,	4 50
Shorts,	"	good, " bush of 22 lbs.,	1
Ship stuff,	"	" " " " 37 "	1 75
Tea,	"	black, " pound,	5
"	"	green, " "	8
Tent cloth,	"	cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard,	1 30
Tobacco No 1	"	Extra,	3.00
"	"	" 1	2 50
Tobacco No. 2	"		1 75
Tobacco Lugs			1 25
Tallow,	"	clean, per pound,	1 50
Vinegar,	"	cider, " gallon,	2 50
"	"	manufactured, per gallon,	1 25
Whiskey,	"	good, " "	25
Wheat,	"	first rate white, per bush of 60 pounds,	10
"	"	fair, per bush of 60 lbs.,	8 50
"	"	ordinary, per bush of 60 pounds,	8
Wheat straw,	"	baled, per 100 lbs.,	1 50
" "	"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	1
Wool,	"	washed per pound,	6
"	"	unwashed, per "	5
Wagons,	"	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	350
"	"	iron axle, 4 horse, new, each	375
"	"	wood " 2 " " "	250
"	"	iron " 2 " " "	275
Wheat bran,	"	per bush of 17 pounds,	70
Yarn,	"	cotton, per bunch 5 lbs.,	10

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,	60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	22 50
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	16
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	25
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner per month,	75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45
Hire of horses, per day,	1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed) H. K. BURGWIN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Com's. Appraisement for State of N. C.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1864. ap 14-67-d2t-w2t.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, and Asheville News, copy weekly two times, and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Quartermaster, with copy of paper containing advertisement.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, N. C., April 11th, 1864. }

CIRCULAR }
No. 16 }

I. In pursuance of the following Circular, No. 14, from Bureau of Conscription, Circular No. 13, from this office, is hereby revoked.

CONFED'TE STATES OF AMERICA, }
WAR DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, }
Richmond, Va., April 5, 1864. }

CIRCULAR No. 14.

I. Circular No. 13, current series is hereby revoked.

II. Commandants will retain out of the reserve classes a sufficient number to compose their camp guard and supporting force, and proceed as rapidly as possible to organize into companies persons of the said reserve classes already enrolled.

III. Commandants will instantly designate proper rendezvous, and order all persons of the reserve classes to report at such rendevous on the 16th day of April, inst., for the purpose of electing company officers, and being organized into companies.

IV. The instant organization of these classes is deemed of the highest importance, and all such persons as do not appear at the rendezvous on the day appointed, must be enrolled and assigned at the discretion of the Commandants.

Unless otherwise instructed, Commandants will forward the muster rolls direct to this Bureau.

By order of
COL. JOHN S. PRESTON, *Supt.*
C. B. DUFFIELD,
A. A. GENERAL.

II. In accordatce with paragraph III of above Circular No. 14, District Enrolling officers will at once direct their County Enrolling officers to cause all white males between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, to assemble at the county seats of their respective counties on the 16th inst., and then and there to form themselves into companies, elect their company officers, and forward their muster rolls through the Enrolling officer to this office.

III. In counties unprovided with county Enrolling Officers, the District Enrolling Officer will request Colonels of Militia Regiments to assemble all persons within the limits of their respective commands, between the above prescribed ages, at their county seats, and proceed to their organization as above directed. In such cases however, persons from different Militia Regiments in the same county, may unite to form the same Company.

IV. Persons enrolled under this Circular will be examined by the District Medical Boards, during the approaching time of enrollment, or otherwise as the Commandant may hereafter direct, and such as are unfit for the required service will be discharged.

V. It is unnecessary to repeat the emphatic language of the Circular from the Bureau, as to the importance of a rapid organization of the reserves.

Enrolling officers are charged with a strict execution of the requirements of above Circular; and a prompt report of such action is expected.

By Order of Col. MALLETT,
Comd't Cons. for N. C.
ap 12-65-d5t E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Democrat, Daily Wilmington Journal, Iredell Express, Ashville News and Carolina Watchman, will omit Circular No. 14, and insert the above in its stead till April 16.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.

ap 12—65-d24t

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

TAXES, TAXES.

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE in Raleigh, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of April, instant, to take the list of TAXABLE PROPERTY in Raleigh Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, for State and County purposes, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.

W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.

April 8, 1864.—12—65-tap22

THE MERCURY!

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NEW SERIES—VOL. IV, NO. 1.

NEW SERIES—VOL. IV, NO. 1.

PUBLISHED APRIL 16, 1864.

PUBLISHED APRIL 16, 1664.

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INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,

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ap 13-66-d4t. Raleigh, N. C.

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BLACK WALNUT LUMBER WANTED.

CONFEDERATE STATES ORDNANCE WORKS, }
SALISBURY, N. C., April 4, 1864. }

PROPOSALS will be received from responsible parties for a large supply of best quality of BLACK WALUNT PLANK, for gun stocks. The Plank must be cut from timber that is grown in open fields or on the edge of woods. Swamp timber is not suitable, being too brittle. The plank must be delivered on the line of any Railroad South of Raleigh. Parties desirous of entering into Contracts for the above described lumber will please call on, or address the at these Works.

A. G. BRENIZER,
ap 5-60-d12t. Capt. Art'y Comd'g.

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.---I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with me the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress *duty* will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully,

N. A. RAMSEY,
Capt Co. D, 61st N. C. T.

Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.
mh 24—51 tf

ENROLLING NOTICE.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C., }
April 6th, 1864. }

IN obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 45 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

COUNTY.	REG'T.	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'l 18,19,20,21,22; 23 negroes.
"	46th,	"	" 25, 26, 27, 28; 29.30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 7; 9. 10 negroes.
"	39th,	"	" 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 negroes.
"	118th,	"	" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg,	" 23,24,25,26,27; 28 negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1,2.3, 4, 6; 7, negroes.
"	44th,	"	June 8, 9. 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes.
Warren,	37th,	Warrenton.	" 16, 17,18 20,21; 22, 23 negroes.
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29 30, July 1; 2 negroes.

* * * * * * * * *

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regiments will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Board Examination
ap 7-62-d1m 5th Cong. Dist. N. C

The Mercury—New Series—Vol. IV, No 1, Beautifully Illustrated.—On or about the 15th of April, 1864, I shall resume the publication of THE MERCURY, which was published at Tarboro', N. C., until December 11th, 1861.

It will be published weekly in Raleigh, N. C, in quarto form—eight pages—size of the *Magnolia Weekly, Illustrated News* and *Southern Field and Fireside*—and will be gotten up in the very best manner that the facilities and press resources of the country will allow, and will be devoted to a dignified standard of *Polite Southern Literature*. Current events will be duly chronicled, and an unqualified support of a vigorous prosecution of the war will be given. To such matters as I may deem it encumbent to refer, editorially, I shall do so independently—being neutral in nothing—always keeping the two great land marks of Southern independence and Southern Literature steadily in view.

Each number of *The Mercury* will be handsomely ILLUSTRATED with beautifully executed engravings of subjects taken from the best original contributions.

The most liberal prices will be paid for Contributions of Novellettes, Poetry, Romance, Essays, Criticisms, Sketches, Incidends and Anecdotes of the War, Witticisms, &c.

Those desiring to begin with the first issue may remit subscriptions at once upon the following

TERMS;

1 Subscription 6 months, - - - -	$10
6 " 6 " - - - - -	50
1 " 3 " - - - - -	5

No subscription taken for a shorter period than three months, nor for a longer period than six months. The trade supplied at $25 per hundred.

WM. B. SMTH,
Editor & Proprietor,
ap 12—65-d4t Raleigh, N. C.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
HILLSBORO', April 6. 1864. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the Farmers of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, that they must pay in their Tithes by the 1st day of May next, or they will have to pay five times the estimated value thereof, to be collected by the Tax Collector.

Farmers are also required, by the act of Congress amending the act of 24th April, 1863, to haul their Tithes twelve miles.

S. S. KIRKLAND, Capt.
and P. Q. M. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.
ap 13-66-12t

A GOOD COOK WANTED.--I wish to purchase for my own use, a stout healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.

JNO. A. HOLT,
Salsbury, April 11, 1864. ap13-66-2w

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A Runaway taken up.--A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Cheff, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address

WM. M. SMITH,
39-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.--All persons Now Holding or who may herafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.

37-tf. W. E. RICHARDSON, & Co.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorised to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

mh 16-43 tde

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIately, I will sell 100 shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par. $100 per share.

W. W. VASS,
mh 19 46-dtf Treas.

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-49-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."

mch 28-53-d1m.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.

mh 25—51eod-1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., }
MARCH 25th, 1864. }

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53 d27t.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which be will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d-60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., }
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864. }

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent, on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.

Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

HIDES! HIDES!!

1000 LBS. DRY HIDES FOR SALE.

Address J. J. PERKINS,
ap 11-64-6t Wilson, N. C.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY, }
RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864. }

ON and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Treasury notes of former issues, under the denomination of *one hundred dollars*," "redeemable *only* at this office" in notes of the *new issue*, as they are received from the Treasury; except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by "paying out to each separate applicant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of the old.

Holders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery.

C. B. HARRISON,
ap 11-64-dtf C. S. Depositary.

A SAW MILL AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the executors of James S Clark, dec'd, at public auction, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, a valuable SAW MILL and all necessary fixtures, with a small Grist Mill attached, also a Belt 54 feet long and five Circular Saws; the Engine has two cylinder boilers.

Terms cash, or credit to suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to C. PERKINS, Pactolus, Pitt county, N. C., or to WILL. A. JENKINS, Warrenton, N. C. ap 13 66-10t

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, April 15, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Let the Poor Man Read.

The attempt is being made, and has been ever since the war began, by unpatriotic and disloyal men, to dissatisfy the *poor men*, by making them believe that this is the rich man's war, brought on and still kept up for the negro; and base but adroit appeals to the passions are made by the sly insinuation, or the bolder accusation that the "war is continued for the negro to the impoverishment of the white race." We showed in our last, and we re-affirm, that every interest of the poor man—his social status, his political rights, his personal and family privileges—are at stake in the issue, whether the negro shall be held as a slave, or whether he shall be set free. The interest of the poor would be better and more safely guarded, if there were not left a free negro in the land, but if only slaves were allowed to rest upon the soil.

Besides the increase of taxation upon the poor white man, and the depreciation of wages which would necessarily ensue upon the emancipation of the slaves, the next step would be to the *equality of the negro with the white man, socially and politically*.—This was predicted as the fruit of abolition, by Mr. Calhoun and the other defenders of the constitutional rights of the South in the old Union, long years ago, when abolition first raised its head in the halls of Congress. It startled even the fanatics themselves, who did not then contemplate amalgamation with, or equality for the negro, but were only riding emancipation as a political hobby. But the prediction was founded on a logical basis, and is now receiving a daily verification.—When Maryland halted under the treachery of Hicks, (whose leg has just gangrened and been cut off. It is a wonder his whole body has not gangrened for that sin,) and fell to be trampled on by the yankee power, her people, even the Unionists, hardly thought to see the slave negroes in Baltimore taken out of their master's houses, to be clad in blue with eagle buttons, and fashioned with swords, and armed with muskets, to stab and shoot white men by the order of Massachusetts officers. But they do see it; and they are destined to see more.

Kentucky, just awaking out of a frightful sleep, full of hideous nightmare dreams, wherein confiscation, negro emancipation and negro conscription mingled in concatenated images, finds the reality more horrid still; for along with these dreams become facts: she sees still more, that her bold white hunters are obliged to march, bivouac with and fight along side the "stinking nigger," on level terms and the groans from out the depths of the bowels of indignation in the "dark and bloody ground State," are lamentable to hear; for the groans make no sympathy nor stir any conviction, Kentucky being already laid by treachery at the foot of Lincoln.

When New York started her bedizzened and bedazzled and bespangled exotics, odorous with scents of the sweetest savor, her 7th Avenue elite, to crush rebellion at a dash, before the white linen collars and snowy white wristbands would need a change; when the "wives and mothers and sisters" of that neither goodly nor godly city cheered on the valliant heroes, they did not foresee a day when these beaux of the "first lavender water" would be turning away from the blue eyes, and the hair all streaks of golden auburn, to hunt for beauty in the cheeks and lips of a mulatto; nor the dainty girls of white complexion ever imagine that they themselves, in any given time, would pine to plump their cheeks against the thick lips of an African, to mingle her nature with his, and draw health from contact with the warm-blooded, wooly-headed, odoriferous nigger.—Yet the day has come like a flash. The gallants of the 7th, themselves have been eye-witnesses of the gracious address from the wives, mothers and sisters of New York, wherein they hail as *brothers*, the rabble niggerdom collected from the sinks and dens around Five Points, and other bucks stolen off of Southern plantations—and bid them, these niggers, go and fight and be heroes—with promises of how they will watch over them, and how they will welcome them when their "nigger boys from the war do come."

We ourselves, when we wrote a few days ago of all this letting down of white taste, morals, virtue and gentility—of Gen. Dix with his delicate white sensibility, and his whiter heart and still whiter liver, putting his still more delicate white hand to paper, participating in this miscegenation, did not expect to see the fruit ripen so hastily. But so it is. Negro equality, the equality that enables the nigger to sit by the white man's side in the car, to walk arm in arm with him on the street, to visit his daughter and his wife, to vote by his side in elections, to marry into his family and raise up degenerated descendants for him. All this is at the Yankee door, and can't be kept out. It is now taught and practised on: Sixty-four matrons, white Yankee women, not a year ago, came down to the Port Royal settlement, South Carolina, near to the Sea Island cotton plantations, to nurse hospital patients; and each of them have gone back, each carrying a nigger baby, half white half black, to nurse and bring up in the most motherly way:—and Yankee women lecturing on this disgusting theme of miscegenation, are heralded by the presence of Lincoln and his crew, and by the congregations from all the churches of New York, and that strange, seemingly possessed of a devil people, hang upon the insensate follies and vile debaucheries, too vile for repetition by public journalists here, and laud and praise the lewd tongue of her who has forgotten her womanhood in the conception of such ideas, and the utterance of them.

It is important to our people to pursue the theme; for we wish to let the poor man see that equality for negro with him, his wife and children, is the Yankee's object in this war; and when he fights it, he fights to resist this innovation, which would make its first attack on him. We will show, very soon how repulsive to the poor man, is the idea of negro equality, as also the evidences of its rapid approach under Yankee Government.

Pertinent and Impertinent.

"Why is it the "last man and the last dollar" presses * * have not published the speech of Vice President Stephens?"—*Progress.*

The first point in this interrogatory is to ascertain to whom it is addressed. The following extract answers the question:

"RALEIGH, May 22d, 1861.

"About six o'clock, p. m., the ordinance offer-"ed by Mr. Craige *was adopted unanimously*—"*every member voting in the affirmative.* This "ordinance repeals the ordinance of 1786, by "which the Federal Constitution was ratified, and "declares North Carolina a sovereign and inde-"pendent State.

"Thus was the anniversary of the Mecklenburg "Declaration gloriously celebrated by the dele-"gates of the people in Convention assembled.—"North Carolina has been slow to act, but she "has acted finally. We think she has acted wise-"ly, from first to last. Henceforth her destinies "are with the States of the South; and she will "make good her act of the 20th of May, 1861, "with HER LAST DOLLAR AND HER LAST "MAN, if such a sacrifice should be required at "her hands."—*Raleigh Standard, May 22nd, 1861.*

'John,' as Joy calls him, then wishes to know of Mr. Holden, who made the foregoing pledge of the "last man and the last dollar," and who is par excellence the "last man and the last dollar," why it is that *he* don't publish Vice President Stephens' speech? Has the *Progress* forgot that Mr. Holden is suspended? A man in suspense, or a suspended paper, can't work continuously; he can only work by fits, as they can slacken the rope.

Besides, how does the *Progress* know but what Mr. Holden *has* published it? What Mr. Holden publishes, isn't for every body's eye.

"John," as Joy calls him, must wait. Mr. Holden may have published this speech; and after a turn a while in the dark, it may find the light some time in May, just like the "Weekly *Standard*" full sheet, and a Standard half sheet, both dated on the 6th of April, were put afloat some time in March:—one of which, the half sheet, which did *not* have the attack on Gov. Vance signed Conservative, went to the army; the other full sheet, *with* this attack, bearing the same date, went to the people; and both went secretly; not to all subscribers and exchanges, until the "*trick*" was exposed.

Now, having answered for Mr. Holden the question addressed to him by the *Progress*, as "the last man and the last dollar"—let us ask a question of the *Progress* and Mr. Holden both, for it will take both to answer: Why did Mr. Holden issue these two papers of the same date, April 6th, and put them in private circulation some time in March, withholding them from some of his subscribers and from his regular exchanges?

Why did Mr. Holden publish two papers of the same date—one containing "*Conservative*," (which is an attack on Gov. Vance and a defence of the convention agitation,) and the other *not* containing it? And why did he withhold from the *army* the papers that *did* contain it?

Let the people know all about these two "brethren," born the same day from the same womb, and yet not TWINS.

Major-General Dix.

We see that our old acquaintance has added to his late letter to the "wives, mothers and sisters" of New York, a speech about ladies.—Now there was a time when Gen. Dix had some pretension to know something about ladies; but since he entered into the *inner circle* of the new society of miscegenators, and took part in the proceedings of the "Union League Club," and became an honorary member of the regiment of colored troops, he has ceased to be authority in any matter where the fair and virtuous women of the South are to be named.—Hence it is that when he said there was "nothing of earnest and devoted efforts" by the women of the South, he slandered them from ignorance rather than wilful falsehood. Wives that are now widows; mothers that are now childless; daughters that are orphans, though bowed with grief and locked up in an unuttered woe, have never ceased to toil, to pray, to urge, to give for the cause; and only look to an alleviation of their deep agony when they shall be able to write over the heads of their dead—that the freedom which they died for has been won. These, day by day, attest a devotion so earnest, efforts so unabated, that they add all the dignity which virtue, truth, purity and loveliness can give to a cause already immortal.

The publication of the proceedings of the Kinston County meeting has been delayed for several days, in consequence of the letter containing them being addressed, individually, to one of the Editors of the *Confederate*, who has been absent from the city during the week. All letters on business with the office will be more promptly attended to, by being addressed to the Proprietors—A. M. GORMAN & Co., as requested at the head of our Editorial columns.

Forrest's Late Success.

The last intelligence fixes this gallant officer at a point in Tennessee, where he is reposing his men and recruiting his force.—Every day his force is said to be augmenting. In his last advance on Paducah, besides the vast stores of the enemy which he destroyed, he captured and brought off two thousand fine horses and mules. He will be heard from again in due time.

In this connection, we are happy to chronicle the fact of a brilliant victory near Shreveport. The significant dispatch from the staff officer of Gen. Banks, announcing the "Union forces repulsed with great loss, how many can you accommodate in hospital at Baton Rouge?"—bespeaks a triumphant victory. The whole campaign this spring has been prolific of success—not a single reverse so far. May the God of Nations be our help and succor in the future.

The Address of Col. Pitts.

We have learned from those who know, that an entertainment of unusual interest may be expected on Monday evening next. Col. Pitts has the reputation of being a gifted speaker; and when we say this, we mean to convey the idea the language imports. We would bespeak for him a suitable arrangement for his address, and a large audience.

A subscriber at Lumberton complains of the *Confederate* being so long getting to that place. We can only say that our Daily is put in the Post Office here every morning, long before the Fayetteville stage leaves, and we believe it is regularly sent off. The detention must be between Raleigh and Lumberton. Can our correspondent suggest where?

The Fifth N. C. Cavalry.

We had occasion, a day two since, to become acquainted with the condition of this command. It musters well on to a thousand fresh new horses, bestrode by just as dashing a set of Cavaliers as high-spirited steeds are proud of. They are all "men in the saddle," ready to go wherever ordered.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says:—Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown, of Georgia, have the pleasure of seeing the speech of the one and the message of the other, reproduced in those papers in North Carolina and elsewhere whose province it has been to fan discontent among the people. This is being put to a very unenviable use.

The War News.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Wedenesday, says there was a report yesterday that the Yankee frigate Minnesota, lying off Newport News, had been badly injured by the explosion of a torpedo. The facts are that an attempt was made to blow up this Yankee vessel by Captain Hunter Davidson; but the results of the experiment are not exactly known.

It appears that Captain Davidson managed to approach the Minnesota with his small steamer under cover of the night, and answered her hail that it was a dispatch boat from Roanoke Island. On approaching her he exploded a torpedo under her quarter on the starboard side, and immediately backed, making all possible haste to get away from the enemy's guns It was impossible for him to know the effect of the explosion. The charge of the torpedo was sixty pounds of powder. Captain Davidson reports that on the explosion great confusion ensued on the Minnesota, orders, oaths and execrations following in rapid succession. One account says that the vessel was so much injured that she was keeled over and taken off by three steamers; but as the darkness of the night and the rapid retirement of the torpedo boat afforded but little opportunity for observation, we are inclined to doubt these particular details.

The Minnesoto is a first-class 44 gun frigate, a crack vessel, and will be remembered for her part in the Virginia-Merrimac exploit.

We have also the report, in a shape which requires allusion to it, that General "Beast" Butler has been removed and General Smith ("Baldy" Smith in the old service, and one of Grant's division commanders in the Southwest,) has been assigned to his command. The report obtains some plausibility from the recent vague and conjectural announcement in Northern journals that Smith had gone to Fortress Monroe to take "an important command."

We have no further particulars from Confederate sources of the victory which Banks concedes us at Shreveport. According to the latest Yankee accounts the advance of General Smith's forces had formed a junction with the advance of General Banks at Alexandria, the Confederates retreating to Shreveport. This place is the permanent head of the navigation of the Red river, there only being some few months in the year when vessels of any considerable draught can ascend higher. The statement of the enemy was that we had some powerful iron-clads at Shreveport, with which Porter's fleet seems already to have come in contact. The fall of Fort De Russey opened the river, as we had a formidable shore battery there, but seems only to have let Porter further into the jaws of destruction.

The Old Currency and the New Six Per Cents.

It is not generally known, says the Richmond *Examiner*, that the old currency may be funded in the *six per cent.* bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and thus six hundred and sixty-six dollars, thus invested, will yield the same amount of interest as one thousand dollars in the four per cent.—forty dollars per annum in both cases. So the holder of the notes will lose nothing, in amount of interest, by neglecting to fund them at their expressed value in four per cents., and funding them hereafter at the rate of sixty-six cents in the dollar in six per cents. The interest on the six per cents. is secured by the pledge of the revnues of the Confederacy derived from its import duties and its export duties on cotton, tobacco and naval stores. No fund or revenue is pledged or set apart for the payment of the interest on the four per cents. The holders of the six per cent. bonds will be preferred creditors of the Government, secured by the mortgage of a sufficient amount of its revenues. It is probably the most desirable disposition to be made of what remains of the old currency to convert it, scaled to the amount of one-third, into the new six per cents.

Additional from the North.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS IN THE NORTH.

The game for the next Presidency of the North goes briskly on. So far, the star of Fremont is in the ascendancy. The German Radical Organization Society of Detroit has issued an address to the German citizens of Michigan, calling upon them to form societies and join, without delay, the general German organization in opposition to Lincoln, to declare themselves boldly in favor of the man of progress, John C. Fremont, and to close up their ranks with the watchword, "Opposition to Lincoln, Seward and Blair." The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Society at Chicago on the 26th ultimo:

We further deem it our duty to declare that in case of the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln by the Baltimore Convention, it will be impossible to prevent a division of the liberal vote, while, on the other hand, the German radicals will go into the electoral campaign with closed ranks and the certainty of victory in their hearts for any other really radical candidate. We therefore at the same time declare that, if President Lincoln, in whose patriotism, as yet, we have no doubt, will really prove himself to be a patriot, he should follow the noble example of Mr. Chase and publicly declare his withdrawal from the candidacy for the Presidency, to prevent a split in the party of freedom.

The German Union Club of Milwaukie recently passed the following resolution:

Among all men who have been named in connection with the Presidential question, we give John C. Fremont the preference, because he exceeds all others in penetration, in energy, in love of liberty, in freedom from prejudice in respect to nationalities, and in cosmopolitan principles.

The following are some of the speculations and comments of the Northern press on the same subject:

From the Troy Press, April 1.

We were shown this morning a letter from a soldier in the Second United States Artillery, now stationed at Brandy station, Virginia, in which the writer, in speaking of the next Presidency, says: "I can assure you that 'Little Mac' is the choice of nine out of every ten soldiers as a candidate for President."

From the Chicago Telegraph (German), March 29.

The name of the Pathfinder, upon whom the potentates and their tools piled scorn and shame for years; the name of Fremont, which they thought forgotten and gone, resounds once more clear and aloud from the mouth of the people; for the people are true to those who are true to themselves; and not bodily nor political bargaining, but love of liberty and esteem for the consequent representatives of liberty are the motives that agitate the people. ° ° ° We enter the field for the intrepid and capable champion of liberty, for John C. Fremont, the man of the people, reminding our fellow-citizens of the old battle cry of 1856—Fremont, with him, victory.

Washington correspondence of Milwaukee, Wis.

It is useless for politicians to close their eyes to the movement now being made in favour of General Fremont for the Presidency. It is gathering bulk with every day, and is being managed with great tact. ° ° ° It is confidently asserted by men who are by no means crazy, that the vote of New York State may be given to Fremont in the Baltimore Convention.

From Washington correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Among the Presidential movements of the day none present more interesting features than that in behalf of John C. Fremont. It is being managed with great adroitness and prosecuted with wonderful energy. Some of the keenest and most experienced politicians in the country are enlisted in it, and every move counts. The friends of General Fremont are going to make an effort to control the New York State Convention on the 25th May.

The *Westliche Post*, of St. Louis, says that a division exists in the republican party, which it is useless to deny; and that the division or annihilation of that party, which has so shamefully prostituted itself to the dictates of one man, is a far less evil than the continuance of the present administration system. The Memphis *Neue Zeit* has hoisted General Fremont's name. The *Kansas Zeitung* says that all the Germans of the West cry for Fremont, and that he is daily gaining strength amongst both Americans and Germans in Kansas, while Lincoln is constantly losing ground. The Cincinnati *Belletistrical Papers* and the St. Louis French paper *Revue de l'Ocust* have hoisted General Fremont's name for the Presidency. The Miami (Ohio) *Free Press* has declared in favor of Fremont. The Missouri *Zeitung*, the radical weekly recently started in St. Louis, has hoisted the name of General Fremont for President, and Benjamin F. Butler for Vice President. The Indiana *Free Press*, the leading radical organ of Indiana, has hoisted General Fremont's name as a candidate for the Presidency. Another Illinois paper, the *Highland Union*, has done so likewise.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN THE NORTH—GROWING DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The New York *Daily Times* urges an end to be put to war. Speaking of it, it says that it is a war of "conquest and extermination," and that "its advocates recall and shame the days of the Huns and Visigoths." The *Times* give the following picture of the state of affairs it has produced in the North:

The administration is perpetually exercising military and forcible control over the ballot-box, not only in the border States, but in those most remote from the scene of conflict. Here, in New York, a major general of the United States overrides with "military necessity" the functions of the Governor of New York and the laws and rights of the State and its chief municipality. Every day's telegraph brings tidings of some outrage committed by the returned soldiery for opinion's sake, upon peaceful private citizens—some political meeting dispersed—some Democratic press destroyed. The financial excesses of the administration are piling up, day after day, mountains of indebtedness, which sooner or later must topple over and crush us. There is not an acre of land in the whole North—not a warehouse, a dwelling, a factory—which Mr. Chase is not covering, every week, with new mortgages, each heavier than the last! Meanwhile the cost of the commonest necessaries of life is becoming frightful to the poor, and the enormous superabundance of paper money is stimulating extravagance and speculation to the maddest recklessness; every element of demoralization is at work to corrupt the people; public virtue appears to have sold itself, and private integrity, and even chastity are besieged by the most tempting and unprecedented allurements. The whole people in fine, appear to have joined hands in an infamous saturnalia of blood and moral or physical debauchery. The very capital of the Republic has become but a gigantic brothel, where lewd and desperate women scarcely rival, in their shameless way, the moral prostitution of the Legislative and Executive Chambers!

For The Confederate.

Public Meeting in Lenoir.

A meeting of the citizens of Lenoir county, composed of both the old political parties, was held in Kinston on the 9th day of April 1864.

On motion, Dr. H. W. Blount was called to the chair, and Jesse Lassiter, Esq., was appointed secretary.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, on motion of John C. Washington, Esq., a committee of six was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. John C. Washington, Allen W. Wooten, Jesse Kincey, William Sutton, John F. Wooten and Dr. Adam C. Davis.

The committee, through their chairman, John C. Washington, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, In a contest like the present, safety, security and honorable peace, can only be looked for as the results of complete success, unity of purpose, harmony of counsels, and concert of action among the people at home, are indispensably requisite as gallantry of conduct and invincible resolution among our troops in the field; therefore,

Resolved, That we the people of Lenoir county, regard with painful regret and disapprobation, and would earnestly deprecate, during this struggle for national life with a powerful and unrelenting enemy, the rise of political disensions and party contests among our people, believing them to be fraught only with mischievous, if not disastrous consequences. Whatever may be the occasion of disagreements, our faith in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of our whole people, justifies us in ascribing honorable motives to all, and we are satified that dispassionate reflection will convince any one, that the indulgence of party animosities, whether occasioned by past or present differences, can only tend to distract our councils, paralize our efforts and encourage our enemies. That our true policy and the only short and direct path to a successful termination of the war, lies through unanimity of purpose, strenuous and unwearied perseverance, and resolute, well directed and united action, combining all hearts and all hands at home and in the field to the complete accomplishment of our great objects—*Peace and Independence.*

Resolved, further, That we have witnessed with thrilling emotions of exalted pride, the patriotic spirit displayed in the almost universal re-enlistment of the soldiers of our armies, while the devotion exhibited by the troops of our own beloved State, touches the heart with that peculiar interest which fathers feel in the noble career of cherished sons. Though nothing less could have been expected of men whose gallantry and good conduct have illustrated without spot or blemish every battle field from Bethel to Chickamauga, we accept the proud spectacle of their unselfish patriotism as an example to be cherished and followed by our people at home, in unwavering duty and unfaltering devotion to our cause and our country.

Resolved, further, That in Governor Vance we recognise the tried soldier, the wise statesman and the true patriot. His official conduct has proved the singleness of his purpose, the integrity of his character and the wisdom of his administration. In the onset of his career, having equally disappointed the expectations of his opponents by his unselfish zeal and ardent devotion in the cause of our country; surpassed the anticipations of his friends in the display of unequalled ability, talent and fitness for his position, and confounded the hope of our enemies by his unflagging vigour in sustaining the just powers of the Government, providing for our troops and promoting the success of our arms, we hail him as the right man in the right place, and regard his re-election as essential to the prosperity of the country, the tranquility of our people among themselves, the successful issue of our struggle, and the speedy termination of the war.

Resolved, further, That we have an abiding faith in the integrity, honesty and patriotism of President Davis. Though, perhaps, differing with many of us in political sentiment, and in the course of his administration having doubtless committed errors and oversights, the unavoidable concomitants of human action, yet we have an unwavering confidence in the rectitude of his intention and his earnest devotion to duty and our country; while the lustre of his achievements so obscure the petty blemishes of his conduct, we would deem it as derogatory to us as unjust to him, to seek for spots amidst that brilliancy of success which has so proudly illustrated the birth of our young republic, and by his eminent ability and consummate statesmanship, placed his administration in that exalted position among the governments of the world, which fills every heart and mind with pride and admiration.

Resolved, further, That we look back with unalloyed satisfaction upon the *expiration* of the late Congress. Born amidst the tumults of war, and cradled in the crisis of revolution, it turned aghast from the horrors of the times and took refuge in the obscurity of *secret sessions*. There, brooding in darkness over the fate of a confiding people, it hatched and brought forth abortions in legislation and finance that may well astound the wisdom of the world, and achieving its highest encomium by expiring in the act of parturition—confounded by the exigencies of WAR, *requiescat in* PACE.

Resolved further, That warned by the lessons of the recent past, taught by the humiliating spectacle of imbecility and incompetency in the places of wisdom and ability, in the next August election we will ignore all claims of party and look only for *integrity, capacity, fitness.*

Resolved, further, that the Chairman furnish Gov. Vance with a copy of these resolutions, and request him, if compatible with his engagements, to address the people of Lenoir and adjoining counties, at Kinston, at such time as may suit his convenience.

Resolved further, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions to the *Confederate, Progress* and Fayetteville *Observer*, for publication, and other papers approving the resolutions, be requested to copy.

Messrs. John C. Washington and John F. Wooten supported the resolutions in eloquent and patriotic addresses.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the officers, and the meeting adjourned. H. W. BLOUNT, Chair'n.

JESSE LASSITER, Sect'y.

God intended all women to be beautiful, like the roses and the morning glories; and so they would be if they would obey His laws like the sweet flowers that rise early and indulge in freedom and fresh air.—*Mississippian.*

An article is going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that some body has recently discovered the lost books of Solomon. We suppose the document referred to, is Joe Brown's last message.—*Chat. Rebel.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Memphis and the North.

DALTON, April 13.

Nashville dates to the 10th have been received. Considerable excitement prevailed in Memphis, in consequence of the pickets having been driven in at Germantown—believed to be a feint by Forrest, to enable him to get south with his train containing plunder secured at Paducah.

Washington dates to the 9th have been received. Colfax offered a resolution in the Yankee Congress, proposing the expulsion of Long of Ohio, for sentiments delivered in a speech on the day previous, favoring the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

At St. Louis, on the 8th, it was reported that several Naval officers had been captured by the Confederates, up Red river, while confiscating cotton.

New York papers of the 8th, state that the famous three hundred pounder Parrott, at Cumming's Point, exploded, after being fired 4,615 times.

From Gen. Wheeler's Forces.

DALTON, April 13.

Gen. Wheeler attacked a small force of the enemy's cavalry this morning, near Benton. He killed several and captured thirty-five—one Lieutenant, with horses, pistols, carbines, &c.

Yankee News from the South and Southwest.

PETERSBURG, April 14.

The New York Herald of the 8th says, that active preparations for the opening of the campaign is going on in the Army of the Potomac. Meade, Humphrey, Patrick and Inglass, had an interview with Grant.

A severe storm prevailed on Saturday.—The streams are all swollen to an unprecedented heigth. All the bridges on the Orange road are washed away, except the Rappahannock, and that is seriously threatened with drift-wood.

By a late arrival from New Orleans, it is reported that the Federals under Smith occupy Shreveport.

By way of Cairo, it is reported that Steele's expedition from Little Rock, Ark., had occupied Shreveport, and the rebels were fleeing to Texas. Both reports based upon mere rumor.

Farragut confesses that Mobile cannot be taken by the fleet unless with the simultaneous move of the army.

The reported loss of the rebel ram "Tennessee," near Grant's Pass, is not believed at New Orleans.

In New York it is advertised for 5,000 navy recruits, and 10,000 volunteers.

John C. Rives died at Bladensburg on Sunday.

The steamship Florida is at the Canary Islands.

The alarm at Memphis is subsiding.—Preparations are making for Forrest, if he should come.

The steamer La Cross was burned to the water's edge on Red river, twenty miles this side of Alexandria, by guerrillas. The officers were captured, and the crew. parolled.

The St. Louis Presbyterians decided at a late meeting, that the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, could not be allowed to continue his ministerial labers at Pine street Presbyterian Church in that city, on account of disloyalty.

A fire occurred at Harradsbug, Ky., on the 8th. Loss $50,000.

Gold 169 by speculaters. Mr. Cisco selling gold certificates at 168.

Further from the North.

RICHMOND, April 14.

The Baltimore Gazette, of the 12th, quotes gold at 173.

On the 8th, the Gazette says, a battle took place at Cane river, near Shreveport, on the 1st, but the military authorities vouchsafed no information concerning the battle or the result.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York World, intimates that the Federal troops were so badly handled that the expedition will be abandoned. Dudley's brigade of negroes was entirely broken up in the engagement, which resulted in their capture.

The Baltimore Gazette says there is no longer any doubt that the Teche Lafourche region is once more abandoned to the Confederates.

Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World says, that preparations for a grand movement on Richmond are going forward with energy. Baldy Smith will command two army corps and push up the Peninsula, whilst the army of the Potomac keeps a less force furiously occupied. Burnside will attempt the old route *via* Goldsboro.

The Gazette confirms the report of theattempt to blow up the Minesota with torpedo. It says that it failed to do serious injury.

Roches plantation on the Yazoo river was attacked by the rebels on the 1st inst. The extensive cotton works were destroyed, also the splendid buildings.

Resolution for the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, failed for the want of a two-thirds vote. The debates on the resolution were very personal and productive of excitement and confusion.

All the Sutlers of the army of the Potomac were ordered to leave by the 16th, in view of an early forward movement.

A party of Confederate recently took possession of the light house at Cape Look Out and blew it up.

Several rows between the soldiers occurred recently in Connecticut.

J. C. Rives, recently of the Congressional Globe, at Washington, is dead.

The weather here has been fair for several days, but the sky is again overcast this aftertoon, and more rain is looked for in 24 hours.

Funding returns to date, at the Treasury in Richmond, exceed two hundred and thirty millions.

New Advertisements.

PEWS FOR RENT.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT, will be rented for one year, the vacant Pews in Christ Church, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the Church. JAMES McKIMMON, Treasurer.

ap 15-68-3t

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS SPARROW a candidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons.

ap 15-68-d12t

LOST.

YESTERDAY afternoon, between Creech & Litchford's auction store and the market square, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at RICHARDSON'S.

ap 15-68 1t*